

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1-32 (Canceled)

33) (New) An aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic crease-resistant formulation comprising at least one cationic surfactant (CSA), for the treatment after washing in aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic medium of articles made of textile fibers, at least one copolymer of controlled architecture (C) that is soluble or dispersible in aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic medium, compatible with the surfactant (CSA) at the pH of said formulation and at the pH of use of said formulation, and comprising:

at least one hydrophobic organic polymer block B, which is essentially nonionic,
and

at least one ionic or ionizable organic polymer block A,

the set of blocks B/set of blocks A having a weight ratio ranging from 0.01 to 1,
said copolymer of controlled architecture (C) being present in the formulation in an amount that can give said articles properties of crease resistance and/or ease of ironing.

34) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein the copolymer (C) is a block copolymer, a branched copolymer or a star copolymer.

35) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 34), wherein the copolymer (C) is a block copolymer comprising two or three blocks.

36) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 35), wherein the copolymer (C) is a diblock copolymer.

36) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein the blocks A and B are derived from ethylenically unsaturated monomers.

37) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein the block B is derived from at least one hydrophobic nonionic monomer, and optionally from at least one hydrophilic nonionic monomer and/or optionally from at least one ionic monomer, the amount of optional monomer(s) optionally not exceeding 10 mol% of all the monomers.

38) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein the block B has an average molecular mass of from 500 to 100 000, optionally from 500 to 25 000 g/mol.

39) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein the polymer constituting the block A is:

- a) A polymer derived from at least one hydrophilic monomer that is potentially cationic at the pH of the formulation or of use of the formulation and/or at least one cationic hydrophilic monomer, and optionally of at least one nonionic monomer; or
- b) A polymer derived from at least one zwitterionic hydrophilic monomer and optionally from at least one nonionic monomer.

40) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 39), wherein the block A further contains at least one anionic or potentially anionic unit derived from at least one anionic or potentially anionic monomer.

41) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 39), wherein the block A has an average molecular mass of from 500 to 100 000, optionally from 500 to 25 000 g/mol.

42) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein the hydrophobic block B is nonionic and in that the ionic or ionizable block A has an overall charge that is zero or not opposite that of the cationic surfactant (CSA) at the pH of the formulation or of use of the formulation.

43) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein the copolymer (C) has a number-average molecular mass of from 1000 to 200 000, optionally from 3000 to 30 000.

44) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein the copolymer (C) is a diblock copolymer
polybutyl acrylate – optionally quaternized poly(2-dimethylaminoethyl acrylate); or
polybutyl acrylate – poly(acrylic acid-stat-quaternized 2-dimethylaminoethyl acrylate).

45) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein said cationic surfactant (CSA) is either a cationic surfactant or a mixture of cationic surfactants, and also a mixture of at least one cationic surfactant optionally softening and of at least one nonionic surfactant.

46) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 45), wherein the optional nonionic surfactant represents up to 70% of the weight of the cationic surfactant (CSA).

47) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein said cationic surfactant (CSA) represents from 1% to 60% of the weight of the formulation.

48) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), wherein the copolymer of controlled architecture (C)/mass of surfactant (CSA) represents a mass ratio ranging from 0.0001 to 10 optionally from 0.001 to 2.

49) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), having a pH of from 2.5 to 11.

50) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), having a dry extract of from 10% to 50% and intended for the post-washing rinsing of articles made of textile fibers.

51) (New) The rinsing formulation as claimed in claim 50), having a pH of from 2.5 to 11.

52) (New) The rinsing formulation as claimed in claim 50), having a mass ratio of copolymer of controlled architecture (C)/mass of surfactant (CSA) ranging from 0.0001 to 1, optionally from 0.0001 to 0.1.

53) (New) The formulation as claimed in claim 33), intended for the ironing of articles made of textile fibers.

54) (New) The ironing formulation as claimed in claim 55), having a dry extract of from 0.5% to 2%.

55) (New) The ironing formulation as claimed in claim 54), having a pH of from 5 to 9.

56) (New) The ironing formulation as claimed in claim 55), having a mass ratio of copolymer of controlled architecture (C)/mass of surfactant (CSA) ranging from 0.0001 to 2.